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La Necesidad de una Representación Adeuada

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Chris M. Fresquez
*President /
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Toni C. Fresquez
Editor

Mathew Carasco
Finance Director

Juan Carlos Uribe
*Translator /
Web Services*

David Martinez
Circulation

Raya Tkachenko
Layout/Production

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How to Reach Us:

THE WEEKLY ISSUE / El Semanario

Our Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 460428, Glendale CO 80246

Colorado:
8400 East Crescent Parkway
Greenwood Village CO 80111

New Mexico:
500 Marquette Ave. NW,
Albuquerque NM 87102

800-886-4054
303-672-0800
720-368-5387 Fax



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Passing the Baton to the Next Generation

Ramón Del Castillo, PhD

Earlier generations of people often wonder how and to whom the baton will be passed—a symbol that struggle will continue in this unjust world.

Sofia García had trekked down the path with the César Chávez marchers in 2009. She played a starring role that year; she carried the banner of *La Virgen de Guadalupe* during the march—a tradition that the United Farm Workers practiced for many years during its pilgrimages, marches and rallies and which the César Chávez Peace and Justice Committee of Denver emulate. *La Virgen* is the spiritual protectress of the Brown eyed children of the sun as they struggle for social justice against all odds. She is a spiritual *guia* during our marches as we call upon our *antepasados* to join us to walk with pride and dignity.

Ms. García stated, "When I was asked to carry the banner of the Virgen Mary, I felt empowered, especially with such an amazing crowd of passionate community people with conviction."

At the young age of 9, she had heard stories about many of the Chicano Movement leaders—individuals who had made supreme sacrifices to stand up against the oppressive forces that had kept the group invisible. She recollected writing a school report where she wrote, "Marches demonstrate a way of standing up for others who have rights that are not being followed." The silent message in marches demonstrates dissatisfaction at the current social arrangements. It appears that her political consciousness was being shaped at this time in her life.

As a middle school student, Ms. García learned about restorative justice—a community-based approach to restoring justice and balance in community when things become imbalanced. She also played a mentorship role in the Latinx Student Alliance, designed to share local histories. As she stated, "We hosted historical events, for example, the history of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo," which to many was considered the supreme law of the land.

Ms. García is now a Junior at Regis University studying Politics, with a Minor in Peace and Justice. On March 27th, 2021 she came to celebrate her father, Jim García, founder and current CEO of Tepeyac Community Health Center. Tepeyac received the César Chávez Peace and Justice Organization Award for leadership and service to the com-



Sofia García carrying the banner of *La Virgen de Guadalupe* at the César Chávez march in 2009, Denver, CO.

munity. Because of the pandemic, there was no march.

"Everyone having a seat at the table," was Sofia's metaphor for social justice—the idea that all voices should be represented in a just world. Her values, imparted to her at a young age—speak of the sacredness of each human being, with a right to freedom and liberty. The social consciousness she possesses is a very mature view of what life should be about but rooted in the realities of the world. She has thoughts of attending law school. I think that she has already accepted the baton with all of its responsibilities in a very humble way.

Nonviolence is Essential in Fighting for Social Justice

Below is the speech I delivered after the Mass at Regis University, honoring Cesar Chavez on March 27th as part of the César Chávez Peace and Justice Committee of Denver's 20th annual celebration honoring the late humanitarian.

...

I want to thank Regis University, Dr. Nicki Gonzales, Fr. Kevin Burke, Vice President of Mission, and other Regis staff members who gave so graciously of their time to collaborate with the Cesar Chavez Peace and Justice Committee of Denver for its 20th year celebration. Celebrating a Catholic mass was part of César Chávez' tradition as farmworkers continued their struggle for economic and social justice. The partnership we have established for the last several years with Regis University demonstrates true generosity as its best.

I am glad to report that Dolores Huerta is on viral as we speak. The committee always pays respect to Dolores Huerta, co-founder of the United Farm Workers (UFW), who has become a national icon. In the latest book on her life, (Si Ella

Pueda! (2019), written by Stacey K. Sowards, the author states, "As a farm worker organizer and a co-founder of the United Farm Workers union, Dolores has demonstrated a lifelong commitment and social justice orientation to fighting for the rights of the poor and oppressed."

Based on what just happened in Atlanta, Georgia and Boulder, Colorado, that is, useless massacres, I thought I would make a few remarks about one of the essential gifts that César Chávez vowed to abide by in the union's struggle for social justice—nonviolence, something he preached at the pulpit in América's fields where farmworkers had been subjected to violence by strike breakers, teamster goons and on many occasions, an unfriendly public.

Violence comes in many forms and can be demonstrated in many behavioral manifestations. Separating children from their parents is an act of violence, with a long-term devastating impact on the psychology of children. Incarcerating children in cages is an act of violence, a tragic and humiliating experience with long term psychological consequences. Depriving workers of a livable wage and safeguards against a pandemic is violence against humanity. To otherize another person or group through racist rhetoric is violence; albeit violence of the tongue. This country is in crisis, suffering from violence and hate. Hate is generally manifested through violence.

What inspired César Chávez to practice nonviolence as a tool for creating social justice? He knew that no one had the right to destroy another human life. He knew that violence was a reaction to fear. He also knew that the antidote to fear is courage. Are human beings innately violent, with an innate negative

impulse, buried in the consciousness of one's soul, driving someone to use force and violence in meeting his or her needs? Or are human beings seeking out goodness with an aspiration to heal a collective soul wound? I have read and studied those who espouse a philosophy of nonviolence as a method for achieving social justice in the world for many years, but I also understand social movements throughout history wherein human beings engaged in violence and war.

It takes courage to act upon one's convictions and to confront evil couched in immoral authority and a society that has collectively lost its willingness to implement its statutory commitment to its people. Chávez took control of moral authority when others refused to, using courage and his God-given agency to act upon his world. Regarding courage, Nelson Mandela, stated in his memoirs, "I learned



Photo: Ramón Del Castillo

that opens our hearts and prepares us for the inevitable battles in our world. Fear is poison. Courage is the medicine that will heal the wounded spirit. You may not always be victorious over your fears, but you can minimize the losses that lead to destructive behavior. If violence is an extension of hatred; then we become our own enemies when we are violent. Hatred destroys the individual internally and destroys your brother externally.

In the final analysis, man's dominion over others has to be brought to justice. Someone has to have the courage to act on his or her moral authority when a society's laws are unjust and when governments refuse to implement just laws; someone has to restore humanity, balance out the ongoing struggle of human beings against the oppressive forces that seemingly dominate human life. That takes ultimate courage. Chávez' philosophy of nonviolence was not a cowardly act. He challenged farmworkers and their sympathizers to engage in non-violent forms of social protest and civil disobedience. He challenged his followers to walk the moral high ground. Engaging in nonviolence did not mean that he was a coward. He knew that farmworkers were also fighting for respect and human dignity.

See Del Castillo on page 18

“*La Virgen* is the spiritual protectress of the Brown eyed children of the sun as they struggle for social justice against all odds. She is a spiritual *guia* during our marches as we call upon our *antepasados* to join us to walk with pride and dignity.”

that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. The brave [person] is not he who does not feel afraid, but [one] who conquers that fear.”

Fear is the serpent that devours our creative energies, leading us down paths to self and collective destruction. Courage is the dove

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Commentary/Commentario

The New Era of Immigrants

David Torres

It's certainly symptomatic to see how the combined narratives on the topic of immigration show the true intentions of those addressing the situation of thousands of immigrants who, even in this century, consider the United States to be their only salvation.

The contrasts, of course, are evident, especially trying to resolve this problem from a humanitarian point of view, like now, and not with the blunt tool of xenophobia and anti-immigrant sentiment, as it was

just a few months ago. Both positions clearly define the essence of their final objective.

It is obvious that we have entered into a new era—politically speaking and in immigration terms—without letting the echoes of the recent supremacist past that emanated from the White House during the prior administration, repeat themselves. And it's also clear that this new turn of the screw that the current administration has begun is making the U.S. migration outlook change and has come to alleviate, to a large extent, the huge damage inflicted

on migrant communities during the past four years. There is still much to be done, of course.

That's why it is little wonder that the now-opposition is trying to distort the migration dynamic with a strategy for political newbies. Consider for example the visit last month to the Mexican border of a group of Republican legislators, with the purpose of not just "witnessing," but geographically marking the beginning of their campaign to try to inoculate in their followers' consciences the idea of a "major crisis" at that place, to blame it on, of course, the current administration, as if the rest of the people, and they themselves, didn't know that the eternal border problem was exacerbated during the presidency of Donald Trump.

Said Republican visit, at bottom, has also simultaneously been a type of insult to the nation's intelligence, which now understands even better the real purpose of the so-called Trumpism/Neo-Republicanism; but above all has been an insult to the immigrants in need of a better life, especially the unaccompanied children, which they are beginning to use as a political blud-

geon, which is expected to become even more drastic as days go on.

The misleading scenario in which said opposition is trying to re-introduce to their "four horsemen" of the Republican "apocalypse"—namely: xenophobia, racism, anti-immigrant sentiment, and supremacy—is nothing more than the bait with which they want to lure the Democratic side to incite a blame game that distracts attention from the real priorities (migrant children, Dreamers, the 11 million undocumented immigrants, essential workers,



Photo/Foto: America's Voice

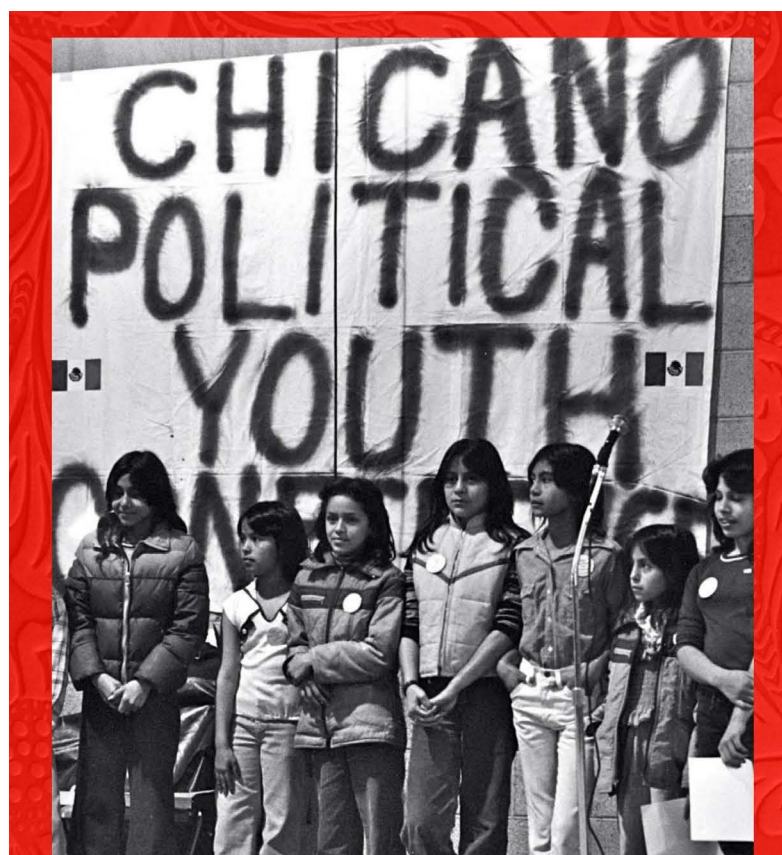
from the ancient roots of the migration phenomenon, which has more to do with the socio-economic system that rules our lives than with an entirely border-focused problem.

In that sense, the current White House would actually do a disservice by dedicating too much time and effort to refuting an already well-worn rhetoric known for its cruelty and its failure; in any case, and with the goal of truly advancing and putting this new chapter of the pro-immigrant movement on the offense, intelligently, it would be much better to focus on a new philosophy of migration and being

“The presence of these migrants who are still arriving at the border tells us that that rhetoric no longer works in the 21st century, but belongs to a horrible past that no one, especially this country, wants to repeat.”

TPS beneficiaries, farmworkers, COVID-19 vaccines, et cetera) and

See Torres on page 5



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La Nueva Era de los Inmigrantes

David Torres

Es ciertamente sintomático ver cómo las narrativas amalgamadas por el tema migratorio exhiben las verdaderas intenciones de quienes abordan la situación de los miles de inmigrantes que, aún en este siglo, consideran a Estados Unidos como su única salvación.

Los contrastes, por cierto, son evidentes, sobre todo cuando se trata de resolver el problema desde el punto de vista humanitario, como ahora, y no desde el filosófico ámbito de la xenofobia y del sentimiento antiinmigrante, como hasta apenas hace unos cuantos meses. Ambas posturas definen con claridad la esencia del objetivo final.

Es obvio que hemos entrado en una nueva era —políticamente hablando y en términos migratorios— sin que dejen de retumbar en la conciencia los ecos de ese reciente pasado supremacista que emanaba de la Casa Blanca durante el anterior gobierno. Y también es cierto que esta nueva vuelta de tuerca que ha emprendido la presente administración está haciendo virar el horizonte migratorio estadounidense y ha venido a paliar, en buena medida, el gran daño

infligido a las comunidades de migrantes durante los pasados cuatro años. Falta mucho por hacer, por supuesto.

“La presencia de esos migrantes que aún llegan a la frontera, nos indica que dicha retórica no funciona ya en el Siglo XXI, sino que pertenece a un horrible pasado que nadie, especialmente este país, quiere repetir.”

Por eso no es de extrañar que la ahora oposición intente tergiversar la dinámica migratoria con una estrategia para principiantes en política. Pongamos como ejemplo la visita recientemente del grupo de legisladores republicanos a la frontera con México, más que para “atestiguar”, para ubicar geográficamente el inicio de su campaña tendiente a inocular en la conciencia de sus seguidores la idea de “una enorme crisis” en ese lugar, para achacársela, por supuesto, a la actual administración, como

si el resto de la población, y ellos mismos, no supiera que la eterna problemática fronteriza se exacerbó durante el gobierno de Donald Trump.

Dicha visita republicana, en el fondo, ha sido al mismo tiempo una especie de insulto a la inteligencia de esta nación, que ahora entiende aún más el verdadero propósito del llamado trumpismo-neorrepblicanismo; pero sobre todo ha sido un insulto a los inmigrantes en necesidad de una mejor vida, en especial los menores no acompañados, a los que empiezan a utilizar como escudo de un golpe político que se prevé más drástico al paso de los días.

Ese engañoso escenario en el que dicha oposición intenta además volver a introducir a sus “cuatro jinetes del apocalipsis” republicano —a saber: xenofobia, racismo, sentimiento antiinmigrante y supremacía—, no es más que el cebo con el que quieren atraer a la parte demócrata para enfrascarse en una saga de “dimes y diretes” que desvíe la atención de las verdaderas prioridades (menores migrantes, Dreamers, los 11 millones de indocumentados, trabajadores

Vea Torres/Esp, página 17

ICE's Watchdog Agency Confirms Dangerous Conditions

Eunice Cho and Yvette Borja

Last week, the Department of Homeland Security's internal watchdog agency released a damning report that shed new light on dangerous conditions at La Palma Correctional Center, an Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention center in Eloy, Arizona. The Office of Inspector General's investigation confirmed the dangerous use of force, abuse, and lack of medical care at La Palma as COVID-19 swept through the facility and revealed troubling details about ICE's mismanagement of detention during the pandemic.



Photo: ACLU



Photo: ACLU

ple, did not require guards to wear masks, and "did not enforce ICE's COVID-19 precautions, including facial coverings and social distancing," noting that "this failure may have contributed to the widespread COVID-19 outbreak at the facility." Notably, La Palma had one of the largest COVID-19 outbreaks of any immigration detention facility in the country, with over 700 people eventually infected with the virus.

Most shocking is the OIG's confirmation of abuse at La Palma. In April 2020, detained people at La Palma held peaceful protests to request protective equipment, such as masks and hand sanitizer, to protect themselves from the spread of COVID-19. However, in response, "staff deployed chemical agents from the ceiling," deployed "pepper spray from handheld devices," and launched pepper balls against detainees. Facility officials later punished detainees with lengthy stays in solitary confinement. As a letter that we sent to ICE on behalf of detained protestors reported, one CoreCivic guard told the protestors: "I am locking you down because it is my job. I don't care who lives and who dies."

The OIG's report also confirms that La Palma failed to meet baseline medical standards, leading to the "risk [of] endangering the health and well-being of detainees en-

trusted to their care." Indeed, the OIG found that La Palma's medical unit was "understaffed, operating below requirements." These shortages created delays in critical care, refills for essential medications, and medical visits. The report also found failures regarding the grievance system and critical communication for detained people, including failure to provide people with deportation officer visits or call schedules. Most grievances reviewed received delayed responses or no response at all. Despite this, ICE has maintained that they have taken responsibility for the well-being of those detained in their custody.

Unfortunately, the abuses underlying the OIG's report at La Palma are not uncommon. Instances of the use of force, including pepper spray, pepper balls, and spray grenades, have increased against immigrants in detention during the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of people who died in ICE custody during 2020 was the highest it has been in 15 years.

La Palma became an ICE detention facility in 2019, as part of the Trump administration's rapid expansion of the immigration detention system. After California's criminal justice reforms eliminated its use of out-of-state prisons, CoreCivic set out in search of new people to fill its beds at La Palma.

As the Government Accountability Office concluded in a recent report, many of the new facilities opened during the Trump administration lacked justification for use, and were awarded contracts that provided unnecessary "guaranteed minimum bed" provisions — payments for beds, even if not in use.

As the OIG's report demonstrates, immigration detention facilities are plagued by dangerous conditions and abuse of detained people. The Biden administration can act quickly to terminate existing contracts for detention facilities,

starting with facilities that have serious records of abuse, were opened without clear justification, or are in remote locations. There is no time to waste: It is time to put an end to ICE's detention machine.

Eunice Cho is a Senior Staff Attorney with the American Civil Liberties Union. Yvette Borja is a Border Litigation Attorney, American Civil Liberties Union of Arizona.

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In April 2020, detained people at La Palma held peaceful protests to request protective equipment, such as masks and hand sanitizer, to protect themselves from the spread of COVID-19. However, in response, "staff deployed chemical agents from the ceiling," deployed "pepper spray from handheld devices," and launched pepper balls against detainees.

In unusually strong language, the OIG concluded that conditions at La Palma "threatened the health, safety, and rights of detainees," and "created an environment of mistreatment and abuse." The OIG's report confirms that the facility failed to provide basic protective equipment to detained peo-

Torres

aware that defending this new generation of migrant children at the border, for example, is at the same time protecting in many ways the future of the United States: not only in demographic terms, but as that new impulse that every society needs in historic moments such as this.

Because if there are still those who believe in the United States as their life's destiny, like these children, the country must learn from this demonstration of hope and courage to maintain an advanced society, right now and in the future.

Essentially, the border and the children who arrive there, just like

other waves of immigrants, are telling us that this is not the end of the story, as Trumpism/Neo-Republicanism tries to convince its followers using the same insulting rhetoric. The presence of these migrants who are still arriving at the border tells us that that rhetoric no longer works in the 21st century, but belongs to a horrible past that no one, especially this country, wants to repeat.

And it is in this transition where the two positions embark on a clash of the titans, the result of which, of course, will determine the type of country the United States really wants to be.

But one doesn't have to think too hard to realize that, regardless of the difficulties involved, it will always be more beneficial in the short, medium, and long term to continue being a welcoming nation in the eyes of the world and not a xenophobic and racist country in the eyes of history.

David Torres is a Spanish-language Advisor at América's Voice.

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Commentary / Comentario

Support for Families' Needs to Be Permanent

Sung Yeon Choimorrow

One year ago, my schedule, like that of so many other working moms, was filled to the brim with business trips, preschooler birthday parties for my daughter, and social time with my partner and friends. Then it all came to a screeching halt when the country was shut down.

As a mom, the toughest part has been helping my 5-year-old daughter adjust to the changes, and the logistics of my working from home with an active young child. While I'm thankful to be in an equal partnership where my husband and I take care of our kindergartener together, for too many families, the juggling act falls on moms more than dads.

President Biden has now signed into law a stimulus package that extends paid leave, keeps up increased food assistance, supports the safe reopening of schools, and dedicates funds to help essential workers afford child care. By expanding the child tax credit for a year and sending monthly checks of up to \$300 per child to families, the American Rescue Plan is expected to cut child poverty in half. Altogether, it makes historic investments that help us raise our families in safety and with economic security.

These fixes need to be more than temporary.

The United States is the only wealthy nation in the world to not offer paid family leave, and one of few without subsidized child care. Women, including Asian American and Pacific Islander women, are overrepresented in low-wage jobs, and the wage gap persists. With less money in our pocket and no universal health care program, many of us can't afford the care we need.

Almost one million mothers have left the workforce since the start of the pandemic to meet the unprecedented demands of caregiving and remote schooling. Meanwhile, other moms are forced to continue to work because their families depend on their paychecks to get food on the table and a roof over their heads. More than half of Asian American mothers are the primary, sole, or co-breadwinners for their families but, like all women, they still spend more time on housework and caregiving than their male counterparts.

Along with our frustration and despair, so many mothers unable to give their all to either their families or their jobs also blame themselves for their struggles. We have internalized messages from a culture that tells us we have to carry the load

of caregiving while simultaneously devaluing our work. We haven't failed. This country has failed us.

The ethos of personal responsibility dominates politics in this country, despite its devastating consequences. Covid-19 so far has taken at least 540,000 lives from us and it isn't done yet, but the governors of Texas and Mississippi are forcing their constituents to fend for themselves after ending mask mandates and reopening their states 100%. From making ends meet to making sure our kids are learning and growing, moms feel like it's up to us to figure out the solutions for our families to survive this pandemic—and for the most part, we've been right.

Too often, it falls on mothers to find the best ways to support their families. That's because up until now, our lawmakers have not been delivering on the support and resources that match the realities we are living. Over the course of an entire year, a three-person family like mine would have received checks totaling \$2,400. Congress under the Trump administration did nothing to support the struggling child care industry and limited the number and kind of workers eligible for paid leave, a policy that expired in December.

The pandemic didn't create the impossible conditions facing

moms—it only exacerbated them. Mothers of color especially have always been fighting an uphill battle against stagnating wages, rising costs, and with little help from the government.

U.S. Rep. Grace Meng, a Democrat from New York, recently introduced the [Marshall Plan for Moms](#), a blueprint for restoring mothers in the workforce. The bill includes robust paid family leave, a federal minimum wage increase to \$15 an hour, mental health support for

“Mothers of color especially have always been fighting an uphill battle against stagnating wages, rising costs, and with little help from the government.”

moms, and other much needed policies. It also contains a vision towards providing universal child care and early learning.

We need a \$15 federal minimum wage, because it would lift wages for 8 million mothers. We need permanent paid leave solutions that



Photo: NAWPF

allow us to take care of ourselves and our families when we need to. We need transformative long-term investment that shows the well-being of families is a priority in this country.

President Biden's rescue package contains a number of provisions from the Marshall Plans for Moms and will do a lot towards getting women and families through the pandemic. But we can't forget that before this crisis, the cracks in the system were already showing. While much of the package's aid expires in the fall or at the end of the year, we need to push for them to be permanent.

Sung Yeon Choimorrow is a first-generation immigrant working mom and serves as Executive Director of the National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum.

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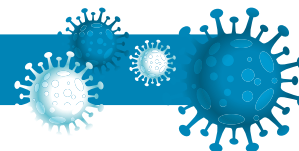
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SEIZE THE AWKWARD



It Works for Adults. Will It Work for Kids?

By Carmen Heredia Rodríguez

Orange. Eucalyptus. Lavender. Peppermint.

Doctors at Children's Hospital Colorado and Seattle Children's Hospital will use scents like these to treat children who lost their sense of smell to covid-19. Parents will attend clinics and go home with a set of essential oils for their child to sniff twice a day for three months. Clinicians will check their progress monthly.

The Smell Disturbance Clinic at Children's Hospital Colorado was approved to open March 10. So far, five children have been screened and one enrolled. Seattle Children's expects to open its program this spring.

The treatment, known as "smell training," is clinically proven to be



Photo/Foto: AdobeStock

Although children are much less likely to develop COVID-19 or suffer its consequences than adults, the number of pediatric patients has steadily grown. / A medida que la pandemia de covid ha ido evolucionando en los últimos 12 meses, un número creciente de niños y adultos jóvenes han desarrollado la enfermedad.

effective in adults. However, clinicians said, there's virtually no data on whether the method will work in children.

Although children are much less likely to develop covid-19 or suffer its consequences than adults, the number of pediatric patients has

steadily grown. More cases means more kids are demonstrating lingering symptoms known as "long covid." Among these complaints is loss of smell.

The link between coronavirus infections and smell disturbances in adults is well documented in both patients with short-term disease and so-called long haulers. However, scientists are still unsure how many people develop this complication or how the virus triggers it. Different research teams have found clues that could explain the phenomenon, including inflammation and disruptions in the structures that support the cells responsible for olfactory function.

But scant research has focused on smell disturbances in children, said Dr. John McClay, a pediatric ear, nose and throat surgeon in Frisco, Texas — let alone those caused

“

"There is zero data out there that says that this does anything. But if no one cares to look at this question, then this question is not going to be solved."

Dr. Kenny Chan, Colorado

by covid. That's because children seldom develop these issues, he said, and the novel coronavirus has been just that — novel.

"Everything's so new," said McClay, who is also the chair of the American Academy of Pediatrics

See **Children** on page 19

Funciona para los Adultos. ¿Funciona con los Niños?

Por Carmen Heredia Rodríguez

Naranja. Eucalipto. Lavanda. Menta.

Médicos de los hospitales Colorado Children's y Seattle Children's utilizarán estos aromas para tratar a niños con covid que perdieron el sentido del olfato.

Los padres realizarán un entrenamiento, y llevarán a casa un kit de aceites esenciales para que sus hijos los huelan, dos veces al día, durante tres meses. Los especialistas monitorearán sus progresos cada mes.

La Smell Disturbance Clinic fue aprobada para abrir el 10 de marzo en el hospital de Colorado. Hasta ahora se han examinado cinco niños y uno se ha inscripto. Seattle espera abrir la clínica esta primavera.

Este tratamiento, conocido como "entrenamiento olfativo", ha demostrado ser eficaz en adultos. Sin embargo, según los médicos, prácticamente no hay datos sobre si el método funciona en niños.

A medida que la pandemia de covid ha ido evolucionando en los

últimos 12 meses, un número creciente de niños y adultos jóvenes han desarrollado la enfermedad. Y un grupo cada vez mayor sufre síntomas de larga duración.

Una de las quejas más comunes es la pérdida de olfato.

La relación entre el coronavirus y las alteraciones del olfato en los adultos está bien documentada. Sin embargo, los científicos siguen sin saber cuántas personas desarrollan esta complicación ni cómo la desencadena el virus.

Diferentes equipos de investigación han encontrado pistas que podrían explicar el fenómeno, como la inflamación y las alteraciones en las estructuras que soportan las células responsables de la función olfativa.

Pero el tema en los niños está poco estudiado. De hecho, según el doctor John McClay, especialista en otorrinolaringología pediátrica, existen relativamente pocos estudios sobre niños con cualquier tipo de alteración del olfato, y mucho menos los causados por covid.

"Todo es demasiado nuevo", aseguró McClay, que también es presidente del comité de edu-

cación sobre otorrinolaringología de la Academia Americana de Pediatría. "No hay nada definitivo".

El entrenamiento olfativo ha sido un tratamiento habitual en adultos que sufren este problema; ya sea por un trastorno neurológico como el Alzheimer, un tumor que bloquea el flujo de aire nasal o incluso algunos virus, covid incluido.

Por lo general, esto es lo que ocurre: los médicos prueban el sentido del olfato del paciente para establecer un punto de partida. A continuación, los adultos reciben un conjunto de aceites esenciales con determinados olores e instrucciones sobre cómo estimular la nariz en casa.

Los pacientes suelen oler cada aceite dos veces al día durante varias semanas o meses. Y documentan la experiencia. Al final del entrenamiento, los médicos vuelven a examinarlos para comprobar si han mejorado.

La doctora Yolanda Holler-Managan, neuróloga pediátrica y profesora adjunta de pediatría en la Escuela de Medicina Feinberg de la Universidad Northwestern, dijo que este método, que suele utilizarse en el

tratamiento de adultos, podría funcionar también en los niños.

En ambos grupos de edad, el nervio olfativo puede regenerarse cada seis a ocho semanas. A medida que el nervio se cura, este entrenamiento puede ayudar a fortalecer el sentido del olfato.

"Es como ayudar a un músculo a fortalecerse de nuevo", explicó.

A fines de la primavera pasada, cuando los médicos comenzaron a descubrir problemas de olfato y gusto en adultos con covid, el doctor Kenny Chan, especialista pediátrico en oído, nariz y garganta que supervisa la nueva clínica en Colorado, se dio cuenta de que esto también podría ser un problema para los niños.

La doctora Kathleen Sie, del Seattle Children's Hospital, observó lo mismo cuando recibió un correo electrónico de alguien de un centro de urgencias local. Tras leer el mensaje, Sie llamó a Chan, del Colorado Children's, para hablar del tema. A partir de esta conversación, Sie vio la necesidad de abrir una clínica para estimular el olfato.

Ambos médicos deben enfrentar las dificultades que el "entre-

“

"No hay datos que nos indiquen que esto sirva. Pero si nadie se preocupa por analizar este problema, entonces no se va a resolver".

Dr. Kenny Chan, Colorado

namiento olfativo" puede suponer para los niños. Una es que algunos pacientes pueden no saber identificar ciertos olores —los aromas del eucalipto o las especias como el clavo, por ejemplo— porque son demasiado jóvenes para tener un marco de referencia, señaló McClay.

Para abordar estas cuestiones, Chan tiene previsto modificar la **prueba olfativa** utilizada para los adultos con elementos que puedan ser más reconocibles.

Encontrar a niños que sufren alteraciones del olfato también puede ser complicado. Muchos niños con covid son asintomáticos, y otros pueden ser demasiado

Vea **Niños**, página 19

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Delay in Census Results Threatens 2021 Redistricting

By Jenny Manrique

Redistricting in the US, which only happens once every 10 years, is threatened by delays in delivering the 2020 census data that took place in the middle of the pandemic.

Originally the United States Census Bureau, would provide the decennial survey data for redistricting to states by March 31, but due to the coronavirus setbacks, it may not be available in a user-friendly format until September 30.

"The risk is that you end up not having communities of color adequately represented in Congress, in state legislatures, and that then leads to different agendas being pursued within those policymaking bodies," warned Thomas A. Saenz, president and general counsel of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), during a recent press briefing hosted by Ethnic Media Services.

"As we become more partisan and polarized, we are going to have very close elections in the House and Senate...and if we fail to create majority-minority districts where warranted by the Voting Rights Act,



From left to right: Thomas A. Saenz, President and General Counsel, Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund; Leah C. Aden, Deputy Director of Litigation, NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund; Terry Ao Minnis, Senior Director of the Census and Voting Programs, Asian Americans Advancing Justice | AAJC; Justin Levitt, Professor of Law, Loyola Law School.

there will not be adequate representation," he insisted.

In these majority-minority districts, racial or ethnic minorities make up a large enough portion of the electorate to ensure that the community can elect the candidate of their choice regardless of race.

In this context, the census has two explicit purposes: one is to count every inhabitant of the country to reallocate the 435 seats in the House of Representatives among the states, according to their population. The other is redistricting not only for Congress, but also for state legislatures, and local bodies like city councils, county boards, boards of education, community college boards, etc.

"After 1960, the Supreme Court concluded that each state and each locality must redraw their lines after the census to make the districts relatively equal in population," Saenz explained.

The data extracted from the census determines the reallocation of \$ 1.5 trillion in federal funding to the states on an annual basis, for services such as hospitals, schools and the like. And redistricting determines who lives in the district, who is running for public office, and how those officials can respond to community needs on issues such as security, or housing and immigration policies.

The census count was carried out amid attempts by the Donald

Trump administration to include a question about citizenship, and to create a database of citizens to exclude undocumented people. Although the effort was not fruitful at the federal level, it echoed in jurisdictions where the right wing has sought for years to equate the database for redistricting with the voting age population rather than total population.

"That would have a devastating effect on communities of color for two reasons," Saenz explained. "First, because particularly Latino and Asian-American communities have higher proportions of non-citizens... (Second), because it would exclude every person under the age of 18... and all communities of color have higher proportions of those under 18 than white populations."

Gaining Seats

Projections say that Texas and Florida may gain more than one seat when the official census count is turned in, and that California might lose a seat in the House of Representatives for the very first time in that state's history.

Traditionally battlefield states like Texas, Georgia or Louisiana have been challenged in court by organizations like MALDEF because of the lines adopted by Republican legislatures and governors, who have sought to suppress the rights of minority voters.

In the past decade, Texas won four seats in the House of Representatives thanks to population growth, 80% of which came from black and brown communities. But none of the seats were assigned to minority communities, which had to be challenged in court.

"In some local jurisdictions there is not a partisan fight, but an incumbent fight against the minority communities that are emerging in that local jurisdiction, when it's in their interest to preserve their own power," said Justin Levitt, professor of law at LMU Loyola Law School.

"The changes to the Voting Rights Act make it even harder than

usual to combat some of this discrimination in local communities."

In 2013 the Supreme Court declared section 5 of the Voting Rights Act unconstitutional, which required some states and localities to obtain federal prior authorization before they could implement redistricting plans. Without this oversight, the maps drawn can diminish the ability of Black, Latino, Asian-American, Native American, and other minority voters to participate.

Levitt explained that those who draw the maps may consider race, ethnicity or party when drawing districts. These approaches are not entirely unconstitutional, and furthermore it is "impossible to tell" when this is the consideration, which can lead to "racial manipulation," Levitt observed.



"The risk is that you end up not having communities of color adequately represented in Congress, in state legislatures, and that then leads to different agendas being pursued within those policymaking bodies." Thomas A. Saenz, MALDEF

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Demora en Resultados del Censo Amenaza Redistribución de Distritos en 2021

Por Jenny Manrique

El rediseño de mapas del Congreso, que solo sucede una vez cada 10 años, se ve amenazado por los retrasos en la entrega de datos del censo adelantado en 2020 en medio de la pandemia.

Originalmente la oficina del censo de Estados Unidos, proporcionaría los datos de la encuesta decenal para la redistribución de distritos a los estados antes del 31 de marzo, pero debido a los reveses del coronavirus, es posible que no estén disponibles en un formato fácil de usar hasta el 30 de septiembre.

"El riesgo es que las comunidades étnicas no queden adecuadamente representadas en el Congreso y en las legislaturas estatales, y eso luego lleve a que se persigan diferentes agendas dentro de esos órganos de formulación de políticas", advirtió Thomas A. Saenz, presidente y asesor general del fondo educativo y de defensa legal México-Americano (MALDEF en inglés), en una conferencia organizada por Ethnic Media Services.

"A medida que nos volvemos más partidistas y polarizados, vamos a tener elecciones muy cerradas en la Cámara y el Senado... si no logramos crear distritos de minorías mayoritarias donde lo justifique la Ley de Derechos Electorales, no habrá una representación adecuada", insistió.

En estos distritos de mayorías minoritarias, las minorías raciales o étnicas constituyen una parte lo suficientemente grande del electorado como para asegurar que la comunidad pueda elegir al candidato de su elección sin importar la raza.

En este contexto, el censo tiene dos propósitos explícitos: uno es contar a cada habitante del país para reasignar los 435 escaños de la Cámara de Representantes entre los estados, de acuerdo a la población que albergan. El otro es la redistribución de distritos no solo para el Congreso, sino también para las legislaturas estatales, organismos locales como ayuntamientos, juntas de condado, juntas de educación, juntas de colegios comunitarios, etc.

"Después de 1960, la Corte Suprema estableció que cada estado y cada localidad debe volver a dibujar sus líneas después del censo para hacer los distritos relativamente iguales en población", explicó Saenz.

De los datos extraídos del censo se determina la repartición de

\$1,5 billones anuales en fondos federales a los estados, para servicios como hospitales, escuelas y similares. Y del trazado de mapas se determina quién vive en el distrito, quién se postula para un cargo público, y cómo esos funcionarios pueden responder a las necesidades comunitarias en temas como seguridad, o políticas de vivienda y de inmigración.

Cabe recordar que el conteo se llevó a cabo en medio de los intentos de la administración de Donald Trump de incluir una pregunta sobre la ciudadanía, y de crear una base de datos de ciudadanos para excluir así a las personas indocumentadas. Aunque el esfuerzo no fue fructífero a nivel federal, hizo eco en las jurisdicciones donde la derecha ha buscado por años dibujar distritos que incluyan sólo a la población de votantes, en lugar de la población total.

"Eso tendría un efecto devastador en las comunidades étnicas por dos razones", explicó Saenz. "Primero porque particularmente las comunidades latinas y asiático-americanas, tienen proporciones más altas de no ciudadanos... (Segundo), quizás su mayor daño vendría de la exclusión de todas las personas menores de 18 años en el conteo de las poblaciones del distrito ya que las comunidades étnicas tienen proporciones más altas de menores de 18 años que las poblaciones blancas".

Nuevos Escaños

Las proyecciones dicen que Texas y Florida pueden ganar más de un escaño cuando se entregue el conteo oficial del censo y que California podría perder un escaño en la Cámara por primera vez en la historia de ese estado.

Tradicionalmente lugares como Texas, Georgia o Louisiana han sido campos de batalla y organizaciones como MALDEF han desafiado en las cortes las líneas adoptadas por legislaturas y gobernadores republicanos, que han buscado suprimir los derechos de los votantes minoritarios.

La década pasada, Texas ganó cuatro escaños en la Cámara de Representantes gracias al crecimiento de la población que provino en un 80% de las comunidades negras y latinas. Pero ninguno de ellos fue asignado a las comunidades minoritarias, lo que tuvo que ser impugnado en la corte.

"En algunas jurisdicciones locales no se trata de una lucha partidista, sino de una lucha del titular contra las comunidades minoritar-

ias que están surgiendo en esa jurisdicción local, cuando les conviene preservar su propio poder", dijo por su parte Justin Levitt, profesor de derecho de la escuela de leyes de Loyola (LMU).



"El riesgo es que las comunidades étnicas no queden adecuadamente representadas en el Congreso y en las legislaturas estatales, y eso luego lleve a que se persigan diferentes agendas dentro de esos órganos de formulación de políticas".

Thomas A. Saenz,
MALDEF

"Los cambios a la Ley de Derechos Electorales hacen que sea aún más difícil de lo habitual combatir parte de esta discriminación en las comunidades locales".

En 2013 la Corte Suprema declaró inconstitucional la sección 5 de la Ley de Derechos Electorales,

que requería que algunos estados y localidades obtuvieran una autorización previa federal antes de que pudieran implementar planes de redistribución de distritos. Sin esta vigilancia, los mapas que se tracen pueden disminuir la capacidad de participación de los votantes negros, latinos, asiático-americanos, nativos americanos y otras minorías.

Levitt explicó que quienes dibujan los mapas pueden considerar la raza, la etnia o el partido a la hora de trazar los distritos. Estos enfoques no son enteramente inconstitucionales, y además "son imposibles de distinguir", lo que puede terminar en una "manipulación racial", observó Levitt.

Sin embargo, la misma ley tiene otra provisión en la sección 2, que permite atacar planes diluyentes de redistribución de distritos, aquellos que buscan manipular las líneas para atrincherar a los políticos en el poder. Esta dilución de votos, explicó Leah Aden, subdirectora de litigios del fondo educativo y de defensa legal de la NAACP, ocurre cuando la redistribución de distritos busca que los votantes de minorías no tengan las mismas oportunidades que la mayoría de

los votantes, generalmente blancos, para elegir al candidato de su preferencia.

"La dilución de votos generalmente surge en el contexto de algo llamado grandes elecciones que suceden cuando una mayoría del 50% + 1 de los votantes, (generalmente blancos) controlan el resultado de las elecciones para todos los escaños de un organismo en particular. O también puede ocurrir cuando se reparten los votantes de color entre varios distritos electorales para evitar crear distritos de mayorías minoritarias", añadió.

Esta situación obliga a trabajar con las comunidades en sus propios mapas ilustrativos para demostrar que es posible trazar líneas en distritos donde sus habitantes comparten cosas en común y pelear así las prácticas discriminatorias que se han usado tradicionalmente incluso para definir políticas de vivienda.

"Algunas de las excusas para hacer esto son la protección del partido y estas son básicamente excusas para la discriminación racial", agregó Aden.

Vea [Redistribución](#), página 18

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State News / Noticias del Estado

CCPJC of Denver Reflects on Essential Justice

COLORADO

By Toni Frésquez

It's important to remember the life and advocacy of César Chávez—an extraordinary humanitarian—and all who worked tirelessly alongside him, such as Dolores Huerta, Gilbert Padilla, Larry Itliong, Peter Velasco and Philip Vera Cruz and the thousands of farmworkers, to build one of the nation's most respected farmworker advocacy group, the United Farm Workers.

This year was a monumental effort in Denver, Colorado, celebrating two decades of honoring the late civil rights leader. This year's event was held virtually with keynote speaker Dolores Huerta, who will be 91 on April 10, and worked alongside Chávez to form the United Farm Workers.



Deborah and Juan Espinoza of Pueblo, Colorado were presented with the Anciana/o Leadership Award. / Deborah y Juan Espinoza, de Pueblo (Colorado), fueron galardonados con el premio Anciana/o Leadership Award.

Huerta, who founded the Dolores Huerta Foundation, spoke about the importance of ongoing state and federal legislation to create just and fair working conditions

and pay for farmworkers.

"[Regarding] farmworkers in Colorado, we have to say to our legislators you know, that we are so far behind and that now it's time to catch

up," said Huerta, discussing state legislation for farmworkers rights.

"We need to remind them [legislators] that the food they eat—farmworkers touched their food," commented Huerta. "Look at the food on everybody's table every day, when they sit down to eat, a farmworker puts their food on the table. And now, we need to say to the growers in Colorado that we need to step up into the 21st century."

Huerta discussed the significant sacrifices that farm workers continue to face while trying to earn a living for their own families.

"They are working during the pandemic and in California they have worked during the wildfires and the smoke; it was hard for them to breathe, and they still kept working and putting food on everybody's table, every day."

Huerta discussed the connection between legislation and

“

"This is a pivotal moment in our country, the people have the power to make change."

Dolores Huerta, Dolores Huerta Foundation

Chávez. "This was all part of César Chávez's legacy," she said.

"This is a pivotal moment in our country, the people have the power to make change," encouraged Huerta.

She explained the beginnings of the farm worker movement. "Fred Ross, Sr., taught us all how to do grass roots organizing, getting people together by families—4, 5, 6 at a time—talking to them and explaining how to change their conditions

See Justice on page 20

El CCPJC de Denver Reflexiona sobre la Justicia Esencial

COLORADO

Por Toni Frésquez

Es importante recordar la vida y la defensa de los derechos humanos de César Chávez—un humanitario extraordinario—y de todos los que traba-

jaron incansablemente junto a él, como Dolores Huerta, Gilbert Padilla, Larry Itliong, Peter Velasco y Philip Vera Cruz y los miles de trabajadores agrícolas, para construir uno de los grupos de defensa de los trabajadores agrícolas más respetados de la nación, la Unión de Campesinos.

Este año fue un esfuerzo monumental en Denver, celebrando dos décadas de homenaje al fallecido líder de los derechos civiles. El evento de este año se celebró virtualmente con la oradora principal Dolores Huerta, que cumplirá 91 años el 10 de abril, y que se organizó junto a Chávez para formar la Unión de Campesinos.

"[Con respecto al los trabajadores agrícolas en Colorado, tenemos que decirles a nuestros legisladores que estamos muy atrasados y que ahora es el momento de ponernos al día", dijo Huerta, hablando de la legislación estatal para los derechos de los trabajadores agrícolas.

"Tenemos que recordarles [a los legisladores] que la comida que comen -los trabajadores agrícolas tocaron su comida", comentó Huer-

ta. "Miren la comida en la mesa de todos los días-cuando se sientan a comer, un trabajador agrícola pone

“

"Este es un momento crucial en nuestro país, el pueblo tiene el poder de hacer el cambio".

Dolores Huerta, Fundación de Dolores Huerta



Jim García, presidente y director general de Tepeyac Community Health Center, recibió el premio al liderazgo organizativo. / Jim García, President and CEO, of Tepeyac Community Health Center was presented with the Organizational Leadership Award.

tras tratan de ganarse la vida para sus propias familias.

"Están trabajando durante la pandemia y en California han trabajado durante los incendios forestales y el humo; era difícil para ellos respirar, y aún así siguieron trabajando y poniendo comida en la mesa de todos, todos los días".

Huerta habló de la conexión entre la legislación y Chávez. "Todo esto forma parte del legado de César Chávez", dijo.

"Este es un momento crucial en nuestro país, el pueblo tiene el poder de hacer el cambio", animó Huerta.

Explicó los inicios del movimiento campesino.

"Fred Ross, Sr., nos enseñó a todos cómo hacer organización de base - reunir a la gente por familias—4, 5, 6 a la vez—hablarles y explicarles cómo cambiar sus



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Vea Justicia, página 22



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State News / Noticias del Estado

Gov. Lujan Grisham Signs Community Solar Act

NEW MEXICO

By Hannah Grover

Mayane Barudin, a self-described solar nerd, would like solar energy. However, as a renter, she is unable to place the panels on the roof of the Albuquerque home that she rents.

Barudin, who works as the interior west director and tribal liaison for Vote Solar, hopes a new law will pave the way for community solar farms that would allow renters like herself to access clean energy.

Gov. Michelle Luján Grisham signed the Community Solar Act, SB 84, on Monday. Barudin said this makes New México the 21st

“I think a lot of times solar energy is thought to be just catered to the upper middle class and this is really transforming that and making it so that we all have access to the clean energy transition.”

Mayane Barudin, Vote Solar

Solar Act includes a requirement that 30 percent of the energy produced be dedicated to low-income customers or service organizations.

“I think a lot of times solar energy is thought to be just catered to the upper middle class and this is really transforming that and making it so that we all have access to the clean energy transition,” Barudin said.

The community solar arrays allow people to purchase a subscription for solar power.

Barudin said other people who will benefit from community solar include those who have low-credit scores preventing them from purchasing solar panels or who are unable to afford the upfront cost

state with a community solar law on the books—and it comes after years of work.

In addition to increasing access to solar energy, the Community



Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham signing legislation on April 5, 2021. / La gobernadora Michelle Lujan Grisham firmando la legislación el 5 de abril de 2021.

of solar panels. Barudin is a member of Santo Domingo Pueblo and said she sees the Community Solar Act as necessary for a just transition away from fossil fuels, including

providing a level playing field and reducing the risk to utilities when community solar farms are built.

See **Solar** on page 20

La Gobernadora Luján Grisham Firma la Ley de Energía Solar Comunitaria

NEW MEXICO

Por Hannah Grover

A Mayane Barudin, una autodenominada empollona solar, le gustaría tener energía solar. Sin embargo, como inquilina, no puede colocar los

paneles en el techo de la casa de Albuquerque que alquila.

Barudin, que trabaja como directora del interior del oeste y enlace tribal para Vote Solar, espera que una nueva ley allane el camino para las huertas solares comunitarias que permitirían a los inquilinos como ella acceder a la energía limpia.

La gobernadora Michelle Lujan Grisham firmó el lunes la Ley Solar Comunitaria, SB 84. Barudin dijo que esto hace que Nuevo México sea el 21^o estado con una ley solar comunitaria en los libros, y llega después de años de trabajo.

Además de aumentar el acceso a la energía solar, la Ley Solar

Comunitaria incluye el requisito de que el 30 por ciento de la energía producida se dedique a clientes de bajos ingresos u organizaciones de servicios.

“Creo que muchas veces se piensa que la energía solar está destinada sólo a la clase media alta, y esto está transformando esa idea y haciendo que todos tengamos acceso a la transición hacia la energía limpia”, dijo Barudin.

Las instalaciones solares comunitarias permiten a los ciu-

“Creo que muchas veces se piensa que la energía solar está destinada sólo a la clase media alta, y esto está transformando esa idea y haciendo que todos tengamos acceso a la transición hacia la energía limpia.”

Mayane Barudin, Vote Solar

Vea **Solar/Esp**, página 21

AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS

COMMUNITY CENTERS

Registration: Tuesday March 30th @ 8:00am

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Registration: Wednesday March 31st @ 8:00am

Registration is limited. A \$5.00 fee per child will be due at registration. All sites will be following COVID-19 safe practices. Transportation will not be provided to community center sites. Some sites may offer Before-School programming, to inquire please call your center directly. Visit play.cabq.gov for more information.

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Register and Be Ready To Get Vaccinated LGBTQ Veterans

NEW MEXICO

As the COVID-19 vaccine becomes increasingly available to the general public, including University of New Mexico students, the University is reminding all of the need to register on the [New Mexico Department of Health \(NMDOH\) COVID-19 Vaccine Registration web site](http://New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH) COVID-19 Vaccine Registration web site) to be contacted for a vaccination.

The State announced last week that beginning this week, April 5, anyone over the age of 16 is now eligible for vaccination, and that those who have received the first dose - either within the vac.cinenm.org system or elsewhere - may now self-schedule their booster doses. If you have not yet done so, you are encouraged to register.

NMDOH also announced a new vaccine information website that addresses frequently asked questions about COVID-19 vaccines, including eligibility, registration, and other health-related topics.

The site offers testimonials on COVID-19 vaccines from trusted voices in communities across New México, including some of our fellow Lobos!

The New México Department of Health (NMDOH) is leading the State of New México's COVID-19 vaccination planning and implementation in close collaboration with other state agencies, as well as public, private and tribal partners throughout the state.

For more information, visit General Vaccine Information.

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Please join us for a virtual public meeting to review and discuss plans for the renovation of Phil Chacon Park. We will review the project goals and conceptual design options.

Conceptual Design Review
Thursday, April 15th from
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Visit <https://www.cabq.gov/philchacon> for more information.

Únase a nosotros para una reunión pública virtual para revisar y discutir los planes para la renovación del Parque Phil Chacon. Revisaremos los objetivos del proyecto y las opciones de diseño conceptual.

Revisión de diseño conceptual
Jueves 15 de abril desde
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لطفاً برای یک جلسه عمومی مجازی برای بررسی و بحث درباره برنامه های بازسازی پارک فیل چکون با ما بپیوستید. ما اهداف پروژه و گزینه های طراحی تصویری را بررسی خواهیم کرد.

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اطلاعیه به افراد با معلولیت ها: اگر معلولیت دارید و برای شرکت در این جلسه به کمک ویژه ای نیاز دارید، طفاً با اداره پارکها و تفریحات حداقل 3 روز قبل از جلسه به شماره ۵۰۵-۷۶۸-۵۳۰۷ تماس بگیرید

اگر سوال یا نظریه دارید لطفاً به ایمیل cmsandoval@cabq.gov ارسال کنید و یا با شماره ذکر شده در بالا تماس بگیرید

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State News / Noticias del Estado

Families Need Paid Leave to Recover from Pandemic

ARIZONA

By Mark Richardson

The COVID-19 pandemic has shown the lack of a paid family-leave system has had devastating consequences for families, public health and the economy in Arizona and across the United States, which is one of the few countries without a national paid-leave policy.

Advocates say the pandemic has exposed the current system

as inequitable, inefficient and unsustainable, especially for people of color.

Stephanie Maldonado, membership coordinator at Living United for Change in Arizona (LUCHA), said it often means workers faced with a family medical emergency or an infant needing care are forced to make difficult choices.

"Right now, families are constantly having to make a decision," Maldonado explained. "Whether 'Do I go to work, so I can make sure my check is complete and pay my

bills?' or 'Do I take the day off to take care of myself, to take care of my child, or my wife, or whoever it may be?'"

President Joe Biden publicly outlined his multi-trillion-dollar infrastructure plan Wednesday, aimed at rebuilding the country's roads, bridges and utilities.

A group of more than 400 organizations led by [Paid Leave for All](#) also is urging Biden to include paid family leave in his American Family Plan, touted as his "human infrastructure" program.

Dawn Huckelbridge, director of the Paid Leave for All campaign, pointed out when the pandemic began, one of the first things Congress did was pass a temporary paid-leave program.

She said now, Congress needs to go further in the next big economic and infrastructure package.

"We must include a comprehensive and permanent federal paid-leave policy to rebuild the care infrastructure in this coun-

See [Families](#) on page 17

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"Right now, families are constantly having to make a decision. Whether 'Do I go to work, so I can make sure my check is complete and pay my bills?' or 'Do I take the day off to take care of myself, to take care of my child, or my wife, or whoever it may be?'"

Stephanie Maldonado, LUCHA

Private Prison Company Poisoned Immigrants at Adelanto for A Decade

CALIFORNIA

After seven months of investigation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a final report and an official Notice of Warning to the GEO Group (GEO) for multiple violations in response to their misuse of the toxic pesticide HDQ Neutral inside the Adelanto Detention Facility (Adelanto). The EPA investigation found that GEO, the private prison company that runs Adelanto and over 30 other ICE detention facilities across the U.S., ordered GEO staff and those in custody to administer HDQ Neutral without proper ventilation, multiple times a day. Ingredients found in HDQ Neutral have been linked to asthma, infertility, birth defects, and other respiratory and reproductive harms. One of the active ingredients in HDQ Neutral can even damage human DNA.

EPA based its report on interviews with GEO staff and detained immigrants at Adelanto, which can cage up to 2,000 immigrants daily and located in the desert just north of San Bernardino, CA. EPA found GEO responsible for violating six different provisions of the pesticide label for HDQ Neutral, which was applied several times a day over a nine-year period. This amounts to an unquantifiable number, but potentially tens of thousands, of individual violations during that time. In September 2020, a California District Court ordered that GEO immediately discontinue the use of HDQ Neutral due to the potential threat of the pesticide.

Migrants who participated in the "volunteer" work program were given HDQ Neutral in 32-ounce spray bottles and mop buckets, often without safety labels or instructions attached, without being required

to wear the necessary protective equipment when handling the industrial pesticide. Only one pair of goggles was provided for all the detained workers in each unit. GEO upheld two separate sets of requirements for personal protective equipment, depending on whether it was their staff or those in custody applying the toxic pesticide.

EPA also said GEO was not diluting HDQ Neutral properly and exposing detained migrants to a mixture that was twice as concentrated as the label permits. In response to the EPA inspector's concerns about this practice, GEO said the label allows for a more concentrated mixture of HDQ Neutral for "animal premise disinfectant or animal virucidal uses." When asked by the EPA about the reports of adverse health effects on detained individuals or policies when individuals fall ill, GEO declined to answer.

"This report confirms what those in detention have known for far too long — that GEO doesn't care about the health and safety of immigrants," said the Shut Down Adelanto Coalition. "But more than that, they don't even regard immigrants as human. There is no reform possible when we are starting the conversation with an argument about the basic humanity of a group of people. This is disgusting and heart-breaking."

For years, the facility at Adelanto has faced intense pressure from local and national advocates over its inhumane detention practices, and particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. Last month, President Biden signed an Executive Order eliminating private prisons. However, this order does not apply to immigration detention facilities, which

See [Adelanto](#) on page 21

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"This report confirms what those in detention have known for far too long — that GEO doesn't care about the health and safety of immigrants. But more than that, they don't even regard immigrants as human. There is no reform possible when we are starting the conversation with an argument about the basic humanity of a group of people. This is disgusting and heart-breaking."

Shut Down Adelanto Coalition

Empresa Privada de Prisiones Envenenó A Inmigrantes En Adelanto Durante Una Década

CALIFORNIA

Luego de siete meses de investigación, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los EE. UU. (EPA) emitió un [informe final](#) y un [Aviso de Advertencia Oficial](#) al Grupo GEO por múltiples violaciones en respuesta al uso indebido del [pesticida tóxico HDQ Neutral](#) dentro del Centro de Detención de Adelanto, California. La investigación de la EPA encontró que GEO, la compañía de prisiones privadas que administra Adelanto y más de 30 centros de detención adicionales de ICE en los EE.UU., ordenó al personal de esa empresa y a los que están bajo custodia administrar [HDQ Neutral](#) varias veces al día y sin una ventilación adecuada.

Los ingredientes que se encuentran en el HDQ Neutral están vinculados con enfermedades como asma, infertilidad, defectos de nacimiento, y otros daños respiratorios y reproductivos. Uno de los ingredientes activos del HDQ Neutral puede incluso dañar el ADN humano.

La EPA basó su informe en entrevistas con el personal de GEO e inmigrantes detenidos en Adelanto, una instalación que puede albergar hasta 2 mil inmigrantes por día y está ubicado en el desierto al norte de San Bernardino. La EPA halló a GEO responsable de violar seis disposiciones diferentes de la etiqueta del pesticida, que se aplicó varias veces al día durante un período de nueve años. Esto equivale a un

número no cuantificable — pero potencialmente a decenas de miles — de violaciones individuales durante ese espacio de tiempo. En septiembre de 2020, un Tribunal del Distrito de California ordenó que GEO suspendiera inmediatamente el uso de HDQ Neutral debido a la amenaza potencial del pesticida.

A los migrantes que participaron en el programa de trabajo "voluntario" se les dio HDQ Neutral en botellas rociadoras de 32 onzas y baldes para trapeadores, a menudo sin etiquetas de seguridad o instrucciones adjuntas y sin necesidad de usar un equipo de protección necesario al manipular el pesticida industrial. De hecho, solo se proporcionó un par de gafas a todos los trabajadores detenidos

en cada unidad. GEO mantuvo dos conjuntos de requisitos separados para el equipo de protección personal, uno para su personal y otro para los que estaban bajo custodia aplicando el pesticida tóxico.

La EPA también dijo que GEO no estaba diluyendo HDQ Neutral adecuadamente y exponía a los migrantes detenidos a una mezcla que estaba dos veces más concentrada de lo permitido. En respuesta a las inquietudes del inspector de la EPA sobre esta práctica, GEO dijo que la etiqueta permite una mezcla más concentrada de HDQ Neutral para "usos como desinfectante o viricida en instalaciones para animales". Cuando la

Vea [Adelanto/Esp](#), página 20

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"Este informe confirma lo que los detenidos saben desde hace mucho tiempo: que a GEO no le importa la salud ni la seguridad de los inmigrantes. Pero más que eso, ni siquiera consideran a los inmigrantes como seres humanos. No hay reforma posible cuando comenzamos la conversación con un argumento sobre la humanidad básica de un grupo de personas. Esto es repugnante y desgarrador".

Coalición Shut Down Adelanto

Florida Workers Race to Prevent Massive Spill

FLORIDA

By Jake Johnson

Florida workers over the weekend rushed to prevent the collapse of a reservoir wall containing hundreds of millions of gallons of wastewater from a defunct phosphate mine, a looming environmental catastrophe that prompted mandatory evacuation orders and a declaration of emergency by Republican Gov. Ron DeSantis.

A leak in the Piney Point reservoir was first reported late last month, sparking fears of a complete breach and possible upending of stacks of phosphogypsum, a radioactive waste product of fertil-

izer manufacturing. During a briefing on Saturday, a public safety official for Florida's Manatee County warned that "structural collapse" of the storage reservoir "could occur at any time."

To prevent a full-fledged breach and contain spillage, local work crews on Sunday continued actively pumping tens of thousands of gallons of toxic wastewater per minute into Tampa Bay. As *The Guardian* reported Sunday, Manatee County officials "warned that up to 340 million gallons could engulf the area in 'a 20-foot wall of water' if they could not repair" the leak.

"Let's be clear. This 'mixed saltwater' is industrial wastewater. Acidic, full of nitrogen and phosphorus and oh yeah, radioactive,"

wrote Dr. Jayne Gardiner on twitter.

Justin Bloom, founder of the Sarasota-based nonprofit group Suncoast Waterkeeper, said in a statement Sunday that "we hope the contamination is not as bad as we fear, but are preparing for significant damage to Tampa Bay and the communities that rely on this precious resource."

"It looks like this is turning out to be the 'horror' chapter of a long, terrible story of phosphate mining in Florida and beyond," Bloom added.

The Environmental Protection Agency said late Sunday that it is "actively monitoring the ongoing situation at Piney Point" and has "deployed an on-scene coordinator" to work with local officials.

Jaclyn López, Florida director at

the Center for Biological Diversity, said Sunday that the crisis was "entirely foreseeable and preventable" and cries out for immediate intervention by the federal government.

"With 24 more phosphogypsum stacks storing more than one billion tons of this dangerous, radioactive waste in Florida, the EPA needs to step in right now," López said. "Federal officials need to clean up this mess the fertilizer industry has dumped on Florida communities and immediately halt further phosphogypsum production."

Jake Johnson is a Staff Writer with CommonDreams.

For More Florida News:
ELSEMANARIO.US

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"Let's be clear. This 'mixed saltwater' is industrial wastewater. Acidic, full of nitrogen and phosphorus and oh yeah, radioactive."

Dr. Jayne Gardiner

Cortez Masto Urges Administration to Address Mental Health

NEVADA



U.S. Senator Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NV).

In response to widespread challenges in students' mental and behavioral health during the COVID-19 pandemic, including the spike in student suicides, U.S. Senator Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NV) is calling on the Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Education to launch a coordinated, all-of-government re-

sponse. In a letter to HHS Secretary Xavier Becerra and Education Secretary Miguel Cardona, Cortez Masto highlights the severe stress and trauma experienced by students during a year of remote school and isolation and urges the agencies to launch an unprecedented collaboration to help kids recover.

"The impending mental and behavioral health hurdles that lie before us as kids grapple with the trauma of the pandemic will be the next phase of this public health crisis, and it must be our top focus," writes Cortez Masto. "I write today to ask for a bold, coordinated all-of-government response to help kids recover from these pandemic impacts and avert the long-term consequences that come with associated traumas, ranging from learning loss to self-harm and incarceration."

In her letter, Cortez Masto specifically highlights how a confluence of factors have left students in an untenable position – food insecurity has left an estimated 13 million kids without enough food to eat and nearly one third of renters with children are behind on rent.

"Most concerning, however, is the toll on kids' health and socio-emotional wellbeing," writes Cortez Masto. "Between March and October of 2020, the rate of children's mental health-related emergency department visits was 44 percent higher than the corresponding period in 2019. In my state of Nevada, the Clark County School District

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"The impending mental and behavioral health hurdles that lie before us as kids grapple with the trauma of the pandemic will be the next phase of this public health crisis, and it must be our top focus."

U.S. Senator Catherine Cortez Masto



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State of Nevada
OFFICE FOR CONSUMER HEALTH ASSISTANCE

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National News/Noticias Nacionales

First 500 Unaccompanied Minors Sent to Toxic Military Base Fort Bliss

Last Tuesday night, 500 unaccompanied children in immigration custody were brought to Fort Bliss, a highly contaminated and potentially hazardous military base in El Paso, TX. Fort Bliss was among several military sites under consideration by the Biden administration to process and house unaccompanied children who have migrated to the United States, some of whom had been forcibly separated from their families under the previous administration. Fort Bliss has the capacity to hold up to 7,500 children, with up to another 4,000 beds for people in custody at a family residential cen-

ter. Many military bases in the United States are known to be riddled with toxic hazards from past military operations, spills, storage of toxic chemicals, unexploded ordnances, and firing ranges. Currently, 130 military bases and installations are considered priority Superfund sites by the Environmental Protection Agency. There are currently 651 Department of Defense and National Guard sites potentially contaminated by toxic chemicals known as PFAS, short for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. PFAS don't easily break down, and they can persist in your body and in the environment

for decades.

"We are extremely concerned to hear of plans to detain immigrant children in Fort Bliss. Military bases filled with contaminated sites are no place for the healthy development of any child," said Melissa Legge, an attorney at Earthjustice. "We recognize that the humanitarian situation at the border needs to be addressed in humanity, compassion, and expediency. Part of that requires keeping children away from toxic military sites. While we are hopeful that the Biden administration will keep children safe, we remain vigilant and ready to continue protecting detained minors in toxic

facilities. Immigrant children under the care of the federal government should not be in cages, let alone toxic sites in military bases."

Several of the military sites under consideration are contaminated with potentially hazardous pollutants and some are even located on or near Superfund sites. Superfund sites under consideration for housing children in immigration custody include the Homestead Detention Facility in Homestead, FL, Moffett Field in Mountain View, CA, and Joint Base San Antonio in Texas. Many of the sites remain in-

See Minors on page 19

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"We are extremely concerned to hear of plans to detain immigrant children in Fort Bliss. Military bases filled with contaminated sites are no place for the healthy development of any child. Immigrant children under the care of the federal government should not be in cages, let alone toxic sites in military bases."

Melissa Legge,
Earthjustice

Primeros 500 Menores No Acompañados Fueron Enviados a Peligrosa Base Militar en Texas

El Martes pasado, 500 menores no acompañados bajo custodia de inmigración fueron llevados a Fort Bliss, una base militar altamente contaminada y potencialmente peligrosa en El Paso, Texas. Fort Bliss es uno de varios sitios militares que la Administración Biden considera para procesar y albergar a niños

no acompañados que han migrado a los Estados Unidos, algunos de los cuales habían sido separados de sus familias a la fuerza durante la administración anterior. Fort Bliss tiene capacidad para albergar hasta 7,500 niños, con cerca de 4 mil camas disponibles para personas bajo custodia en un centro residencial familiar.

Se sabe que muchas bases militares en los Estados Unidos están plagadas de peligrosos tóxicos como resultado de operaciones militares pasadas, derrames, almacenamiento de productos químicos dañinos, artefactos explosivos sin detonar y campos de tiro. Actualmente, 130 bases e instalaciones militares son consideradas

sitios superfondo prioritarios por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental. Actualmente hay 651 sitios del Departamento de Defensa y de la Guardia Nacional potencialmente contaminados por sustancias químicas tóxicas conocidas como PFAS, abreviatura de sustancias perfluoroalquilo y polifluoroalquilo. Los PFAS no se descomponen fácilmente y pueden persistir en su cuerpo y en el medio ambiente durante décadas.

"Estamos sumamente preocupados al enterarnos sobre planes para detener a niños inmigrantes en Ft. Bliss. Las bases militares repletas de sitios contaminados no son un lugar para el desarrollo saludable de ningún menor. Los menores inmigrantes bajo el cuidado del gobierno federal no deben estar en jaulas, y mucho menos en bases militares ubicadas en sitios tóxicos", dijo Melissa Legge, abogada de Earthjustice. "La situación humanitaria en la frontera debe abordarse con humanidad, compasión y conveniencia. Parte de eso requiere mantener a los niños alejados de los sitios militares tóxicos. Si bien tenemos la esperanza de que la administración Biden mantendrá a los pequeños a salvo, permanecemos atentos y listos para continuar protegiendo a los detenidos menores en instalaciones tóxicas. Los menores inmigrantes bajo el cuidado del gobierno federal no deben estar en jaulas, y mucho menos en bases militares ubicadas en sitios tóxicos".

Muchos de los sitios militares bajo consideración poseen contaminantes potencialmente peligrosos y algunos incluso están ubicados en sitios altamente tóxicos llamados "Superfondo" o cerca de ellos. Los superfondos que se están considerando para albergar a niños bajo custodia de inmigración incluyen el Centro de Detención

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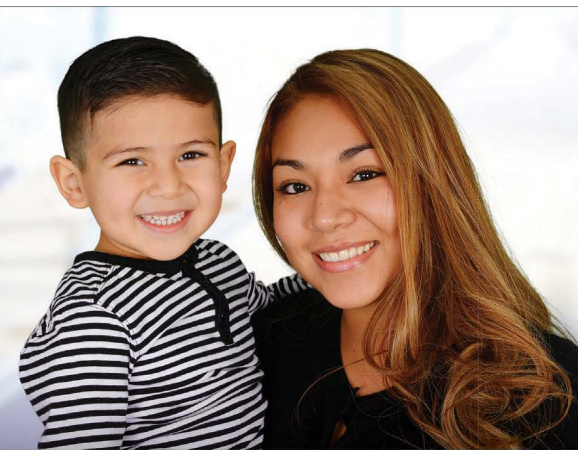
"Estamos sumamente preocupados al enterarnos sobre planes para detener a niños inmigrantes en Ft. Bliss. Las bases militares repletas de sitios contaminados no son un lugar para el desarrollo saludable de ningún menor. Los menores inmigrantes bajo el cuidado del gobierno federal no deben estar en jaulas, y mucho menos en bases militares ubicadas en sitios tóxicos".

Melissa Legge, abogada de
Earthjustice

de Homestead, Florida, Moffett Field en Mountain View, California, y Joint Base San Antonio en Texas. Muchos de los sitios permanecen inadecuadamente rehabilitados y aún contaminados. Sin las revisiones ambientales pertinentes, no hay forma de garantizar que estos sitios sean seguros para los menores, exponiéndolos potencialmente a sustancias químicas tóxicas que podrían tener impactos en la salud de por vida.

Fort Bliss no es la excepción. Earthjustice, junto con sus socios la Alianza Nacional de Campesinas y la Asociación Médica Nacional Hispana, publicó registros de búsqueda que incluyen siete conjuntos de producciones de la Ley de Libertad de Información (FOIA) y dos documentos clave relacionados con planes anteriores para la construcción de un centro de de-

Vea Menores, página 21



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esenciales, los beneficiarios del TPS, trabajadores agrícolas, vacuna contra el Covid-19, etc.) y de las añejas raíces del fenómeno migratorio, que tienen que ver más con el sistema socioeconómico que rige nuestras vidas, que con un problema simplemente fronterizo.

En ese sentido, mal haría la actual Casa Blanca en dedicarle demasiado tiempo y esfuerzo a rebatir una retórica ya conocida, por cruel y por fallida; en todo caso, y con el fin de avanzar verdaderamente y poner a la ofensiva inteligentemente este nuevo capítulo del movimiento pro inmigrante, será mucho mejor enfocarse en una nueva filosofía de lo migratorio y ser consciente de que defender a esta nueva generación de niños migrantes en la frontera, por ejemplo, es proteger al mismo tiempo en muchos sentidos el futuro de Estados Unidos; no solo en términos demográficos, sino como ese nuevo impulso que toda sociedad necesita en momentos históricos como este.

Porque si aún hay quienes creen en Estados Unidos como destino de vida, tal como estos menores, el país debería aprender de esta demostración de esperanza y valor para mantener a su sociedad avanzando, ahora mismo y en el futuro.

Es decir, la frontera y los niños que llegan a ella, lo mismo que otras oleadas de migrantes, nos están diciendo que este no es el fin de la historia, como el trumpismo-neorrepblicanismo pretende convencer a sus seguidores usando la misma insultante retórica. La presencia de esos migrantes que aún llegan a la frontera nos indica que dicha retórica no funciona ya en el Siglo XXI, sino que pertenece a un horrible pasado que nadie, especialmente este país, quiere repetir.

Y es en esa transición donde las dos posturas llevan a cabo una especie de duelo de titanes, de cuyo resultado, por supuesto, emanará el tipo de país que realmente quiere ser Estados Unidos.

Pero no hay que darle demasiadas vueltas para convenir en que, independientemente de las dificultades que entrañe, siempre será más benéfico a corto, mediano y largo plazos seguir siendo un país de bienvenida ante los ojos del mundo y no una nación xenófoba y supremacista ante los ojos de la historia.

David Torres es Asesor en Español de América's Voice.

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saw 18 suicides over the course of remote learning in 2020, doubling the incidents in all of the previous school year, and earning national attention."

Cortez Masto worked in the Senate to help pass the historic American Rescue Plan and has championed its unprecedented level of support to schools. In her letter, she notes "The challenge that lies ahead is ensuring that schools are able to effectively leverage every last dollar and flexibility made available under the American Rescue Plan. Not all schools and districts are equipped to work on these complex mental and behavioral health issues and meet the unique needs of today's students. Many suffer from drastic shortages of counselors, social workers, and psychologists to work with students even under normal circumstances. They will need robust assistance from community-based service providers and the health care community."

Cortez Masto has met with students in Nevada who have shared their concerns about the impact that the pandemic has had on their mental health. She is urging the Departments of HHS and

Education to work collaboratively and develop resources and guidelines to aid schools in formulating

reopening frameworks that will best equip them to support returning students, calling specifically for:

- the development of trauma-informed guidelines for educators welcoming students back to school and the community-based providers serving them;
- the Administration for Children and Families to support schools looking to develop best practices for parents and connect families in need with wraparound services available in the local community;
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to help to identify the community-based providers who can best support the ongoing mental and behavioral health needs of students and facilitate collaborations between schools and these providers;
- the Office of Safe and Healthy Students to provide resources to guide best practices in safe, welcoming school environments, including professional development for educators, evidence-based instructional practices, mental health screening tools, and best practices to build partnerships between schools and community-based organizations;

• additional resources to help respond to increases in students experiencing homelessness and poverty and a larger volume of highly mobile students.

Cortez Masto is a leader in the Senate advocating for bipartisan solutions to mental health crises, leading legislation to specifically respond to challenges experienced by students and other groups experiencing heightened challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic. She has introduced sweeping legislation to give Nevada communities the support they need to deliver comprehensive behavioral health services and to improve the emergency response to mental health challenges with mobile crisis response teams. The first Latina elected to the U.S. Senate, Cortez Masto has consistently advocated for mental health equity and access for communities of color, and has introduced legislation to establish July as BIPOC Mental Health Awareness month. During Cortez Masto's meeting with then-HHS nominee Becerra, she specifically highlighted mental and behavioral health as a top priority for her and the state of Nevada.

For More Nevada News:

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For More Arizona News:

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Mark Richardson is a Producer with Public News Service.

Please contact COLOR about upcoming community forums on the **"Know Your Rights"** training for immigrant families and the **"What's At Stake?"** information sessions regarding your health care coverage.

Contacta las oficinas de COLOR para obtener información de los próximos foros comunitarios sobre inmigración y el taller Conozca Sus Derechos. En los foros puedes saber más sobre como puede verse afectada tu cobertura médica mediante el taller ¿Qué está en juego?



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Del Castillo

Nonviolence requires commitment and an ability to articulate passionate moral persuasion with those who choose to be violent. And to be honest, many times moral persuasion doesn't work. Therefore, many adhere to a phi-

quote one philosophical treatise. As Ghandi said regarding violence, "an eye for an eye may mean that one becomes blind."

There is no room for complacency when a human being decides to practice social justice through nonviolence. To be complacent with violence as it destroys our world is not displaying the kind of courage Chávez asked of us. We cannot hide behind stained glass windows to watch movements from afar; we should walk in unison with the people who seek out social justice.

When will we replace violence with atonement and forgiveness? We cannot become the evil that we are trying to eradicate. Spiritual growth happens when we truly forgive those, we believe have wronged us. We need to become the people we want others to be. True heroes will not be judged by how many human beings they have killed during times of war but rather how many human beings they saved by creating peace.

Let's march in peace when we are called upon to address the evils in society.

Dr. Ramón Del Castillo is an Independent Journalist. ©April 4, 2021 Ramón Del Castillo.

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losophy of self-defense, especially when physically attacked. There are many good and honest people who believe that you combat violence with violence. The problem is that it leads to more violence, for as we know so well, "those who live by the sword, die by the sword," to

Redistribución

Participación Comunitaria

Otras de las consecuencias de la demora en la entrega de datos del censo es que podría significar menos tiempo para las impugnaciones judiciales, para la presentación de candidatos para las siguientes elecciones y la creación de boletas electorales, y para la participación comunitaria.

"Uno de los problemas potenciales de la demora es que algunas jurisdicciones podrían usar la escasez de tiempo como una excusa para minimizar o trancar la oportunidad de que el público participe en el proceso de redistribución de distritos", dijo Terry Ao Minnis, director sénior de programas de censo y votación, de Asian Americans Advancing Justice (AAJC).

"Lo que la gente puede hacer es asegurarse de comprender cómo se llevará a cabo la redistribución de distritos en el lugar donde viv-

en... aprender las reglas, reunirse con vecinos u organizaciones interesadas... Esto podría resultar en la elaboración de mapas que podrían representar mejor los intereses de su comunidad", agregó.

Los panelistas se mostraron optimistas frente a la discusión en el Congreso de la ley de promoción de derecho al voto de John Lewis, que busca restaurar la protección total de la Ley de Derechos Electorales de 1965. Este proyecto comprende una lista de categorías de cambios en los derechos de voto que los estados solo pueden realizar con autorización federal.

Jenny Manriquez es una Reportera de Ethnic Media Services.

Lea Mas Noticias de Portada en:
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Children

education committee on otolaryngology. "You can't really hang your hat on anything."

It Works for Adults. Will It Work for Kids?

One intervention for adults who lose their sense of smell — whether as a result of a neurological disorder like Alzheimer's, a tumor blocking nasal airflow or any number of viruses, including covid — has been olfactory training.

It generally works like this: Doctors test a patient's sense of smell to establish a baseline. Then, adults are given a set of essential oils with certain scents and instructions on how to train their nose at home. Patients usually sniff each oil twice a day for several weeks to months. At the end of the training, doctors retest them to gauge whether they improved.

Dr. Yolanda Holler-Managan, a pediatric neurologist and assistant professor of pediatrics at Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, said she doesn't see why this method wouldn't work for children, too. In both age groups, the olfactory nerve can regenerate every six to eight weeks. As

the nerve heals, training can help strengthen the sense of smell.

"It's like helping a muscle get stronger again," she said.

Late last spring, when doctors started discovering smell and taste issues in adults with covid, Dr. Kenny Chan, the pediatric ear, nose and throat specialist overseeing the new clinic in Colorado, realized this could be an issue with kids, too.

Dr. Kathleen Sie, chief of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery at Seattle Children's Hospital, became aware of the problem when she received an email from someone at a local urgent care center. After reading the message, Sie called Chan to talk about it. The conversation snowballed into her spearheading a smell-training clinic at her facility.

Both clinicians must contend with the challenges "smell training" may pose to children. For starters, some young patients may not know how to identify certain scents used in adult tests — spices such as cloves, for instance — because they're too young to have a frame of reference, said McClay.

As a workaround, Chan substituted some scents for odors

that might be more recognizable.

Finding children who are experiencing smell disturbances is also tricky. Many with covid are asymptomatic, and others may be too young to verbalize what they are experiencing or recognize what they are missing.

Nonetheless, McClay said, the potential benefit of the simple treatment outweighs the cost and challenges of setting it up for children. Adult smell-training kits sell for less than \$50.

"There is zero data out there that says that this does anything," said Chan. "But if no one cares to look at this question, then this question is not going to be solved."

Carmen Heredia Rodríguez is a Reporter with Kaiser Health News. Kaiser Health News is a nonprofit news service covering health issues. It is an editorially independent program of the Kaiser Family Foundation, which is not affiliated with Kaiser Permanente.

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Redistricting

where minority voters share things in common and thus fight the discriminatory practices that have traditionally been used also to define housing policies.

"Some of the excuses for (politicians) doing this are 'to protect my party' and we should be wary of those excuses because they're basically excuses for racial discrimination," Aden said.

Community Participation

Another consequence of the delay in the census data is that it could mean less time for court challenges, candidates filing for upcoming elections, ballot creation, and community participation.

"One of the potential problems for the delay is that the time crunch could be used as an excuse by some jurisdictions to minimize or truncate the opportunity for the public to be involved in the redistricting process," said Terry Ao Minnis, senior director of Cen-

sus & Voting Programs at Asian Americans Advancing Justice (AAJC).

"What people can do is make sure they understand how redistricting will take place where they live... to learn the rules, get together with interested neighbors or organizations... This could result in potentially drafting maps that could better represent your community's interest," she said.

The panelists were optimistic about the discussion in Congress of the John Lewis Voting Rights Act, which seeks to restore the full protection of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. This bill comprises a list of categories of changes in voting rights that states can only exercise with federal authorization.

Jenny Manriquez is a Reporter with Ethnic Media Services.

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Niños

jóvenes para verbalizar lo que les ocurre o reconocer lo que les falta.

No obstante, según McClay, el beneficio potencial de este sencillo tratamiento compensa el costo y las posibles dificultades que conlleva su aplicación en niños. Los kits de entrenamiento olfativo para adultos se venden por menos de \$50.

"No hay datos que nos indiquen que esto sirva", dijo Chan. "Pero si nadie se preocupa por analizar este problema, entonces no se va a resolver".

Carmen Heredia Rodríguez es una reportera de Kaiser Health News. Esta historia fue producida por Kaiser Health News, un programa editorialmente independiente de la Kaiser Family Foundation que no está relacionado con Kaiser Permanente.

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Minors

adequately remediated and still contaminated. Without proper environmental reviews, there is no way to guarantee these sites are safe for children, potentially exposing them to toxic chemicals that could have lifelong health impacts.

Fort Bliss is no exception. Earthjustice, along with partners including Alianza Nacional de Campesinas and the National Hispanic Medical Association, released hundreds of searchable documents and an expert analysis of previous plans for construction of a temporary detention center for children and families at Fort Bliss. These records document several problems with the project, including that the Army did not adequately investigate to determine what types of waste had been disposed of at the site, that the methods used for testing the soil samples were inadequate or never completed, and that samples taken after the supposed clean-up still had concerning levels of pollution. Additionally, illegal dumping on the site may continue to this day. As a result, there is now even greater uncertainty about the environmental hazards at the site and a greater need for thorough testing, analysis, and cleanup.

"We are deeply concerned about the decision to open temporary detention facilities for minors at Fort Bliss and the potential health risks to the minors detained

in tents there," said Elena Rios, MD, President & CEO of the National Hispanic Medical Association, a client in Earthjustice's 2018 Freedom of Information Act lawsuit regarding the base. "Based on what we found in our Fort Bliss investigation in 2018, there are still present toxins from past landfills, which means children could be forcibly exposed to toxicity linked to cancer and development defects."

The Biden administration has the opportunity to change course after decades of failed immigration policies. The United States government has shown flagrant disregard for the health of those in custody, most recently including forced sterilization, the use of industrial chemical disinfectants at other migrant detention facilities, and uncontrolled outbreaks of COVID-19. These ongoing failures have created conditions that make it impossible to keep those in custody safe, and we are therefore calling for the immediate halt of any plans to place children in such unsafe facilities, the securing of safe and suitable housing for children while they are required to remain in the care of the Department of Health and Human Services, and the development of solutions that do not involve placing children on or near toxic sites, military sites, or in detention-like settings.

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and convincing them that they had the power to do it. We explained to them, that nobody was going to do it for them—that they had to do it for themselves."

Huerta shared the steps they took to create the historic movement and the power of organizing.

"As soon as we organized, we registered people to vote, we went door-to-door to get people to vote and then we supported progressive candidates who supported us and that would work for us, and not work against us. It's the same process we taught farmworkers," explained Huerta. "It's important we remind people, especially young people, that unless you put it into a law, it can't be implemented, it can't be enforced, and you can't hold people accountable; so, doing the action work is part of the basis of everything for change."

Huerta pointed out the current acts of voter suppression and the importance of voter participation.

"Voting is a non-violent action. Boycotting is a nonviolent act – we

have to make them [businesses] understand and make them accountable," stated Huerta. "We are at a critical point in our country right now, the people have the power, and we have the right to organize. ¡Si se puede!" said Huerta.

The beloved Huerta ended her speech sharing a recent discussion with her son, who told her "Mom, you are not an icon, you are a *ican*."

For over twenty years, a dedicated group of volunteers have maintained the vision and ideals of the late César Chávez through the efforts of the César Chávez Peace and Justice Committee of Denver (CCPJC).

The Weekly Issue/El Semanario has chronicled the beginnings of the CCPJC actions and events to ensure his work continues, and the history of the farmworker movement.

Through numerous endeavors to ensure Chávez's place in history in Colorado, the CCPJC of Denver led efforts in renaming a park to César Chávez Park in northwest

Denver, which also displays a bust of Chávez, created by artist Emanuel Martinez.

Each year the Committee awards community members and organizations who follow Chávez's



Orlando Moreno, a student at Metropolitan University of Colorado was honored with the Youth Leadership Award. / Orlando Moreno, estudiante de la Universidad Metropolitana de Colorado, fue galardonado con el Premio al Liderazgo Juvenil.

ideals of nonviolence in obtaining justice for all people.

This year's awardees included, Ellen Alires Trujillo of Broomfield, CO, who received the Anciana Leadership Award. Deborah

and Juan Espinoza of Pueblo, CO were presented with the Anciana/o Leadership Award; Rhonda Solis of Greeley, CO was awarded the Female Leadership Award; Mitchell García of Denver, CO received the Male Leadership Award; Orlando Moreno of Denver, CO was honored with the Youth Leadership Award; and the Tepeyac Community Health Center (formerly Clínica Tepeyac) in Denver, CO was presented with the Organizational Leadership Award.

Dr. Ellen Alires Trujillo of Broomfield, CO, was presented with the Anciana Leadership Award.

"This award is especially meaningful to me," said Alires Trujillo, "having spent time working in the fields in my youth, I have deep appreciation for César Chávez and Dolores Huerta and those who engage organize and continually support our community."

Activist Mitchell García of Denver, CO was honored with the Male Leadership Award and CCPJC member, Toby Leroux, read re-

marks on behalf of García, who joined the event remotely.

"I have requested that my remarks be read in order to address my disability challenge. Thank you to CCPJC Denver for this esteemed honor, I humbly accept this award in memory of my late parents and as a tribute to them and the hardworking farmworker Chicano families of the San Luis Valley. We must look for a pathway to change the farmworker laws in Colorado."

This year's youth leadership award was given to Orlando Moreno, a student at Metropolitan State University of Denver who shared his gratitude for the honor. "I want to thank the committee for receiving this honor and recognizing the Elders. I also want to thank Dr. Renee [Fajardo] and Dr. Ramón [Del Castillo] for their efforts. I'm the first Moreno to go to college. I'm humbled. Thank you for mentoring me."

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Adelanto/Esp

EPA preguntó sobre los informes de efectos adversos para la salud de las personas detenidas o las políticas cuando las personas se enferman, GEO se negó a responder.

"Este informe confirma lo que los detenidos saben desde hace mucho tiempo: que a GEO no le importa la salud ni la seguridad de los inmigrantes", dijo la Coalición Shut Down Adelanto. "Pero más que eso, ni siquiera consideran a los inmigrantes como seres humanos. No hay reforma posible cuando comenzamos la conversación con un argumento sobre la humanidad básica de un grupo de personas. Esto es repugnante y desgarrador".

Durante años, la instalación en Adelanto ha enfrentado una intensa presión de defensores locales y nacionales por sus prácticas de detención inhumanas, y particularmente durante la pandemia de COVID-19. El mes pasado, el presidente Joe Biden firmó una orden ejecutiva que elimina las prisiones privadas. Sin embargo, esta orden no se aplica a los centros de detención de inmigrantes, que están bajo la autoridad del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional.

Las respuestas de GEO a esta investigación son impactantes, por lo que estas constantes fallas han creado condiciones que hacen imposible mantener a salvo a los detenidos. Las condiciones en los

centros de detención de migrantes como Adelanto no son seguras, son inhumanas y no se puede permitir que sigan funcionando. El gobierno de los Estados Unidos continúa mostrando un flagrante desprecio por la salud de los detenidos, incluida la esterilización forzada, los brotes incontrolados de COVID-19, el abuso sexual y el intento de construir otras instalaciones en sitios altamente tóxicos. Earthjustice y Shut Down Adelanto Coalition exigen la liberación inmediata de todos los detenidos en centros de detención de migrantes.

La Coalición Shut Down Adelanto está conformada por Inland Coalition for Immigrant Justice, Coal-

ition for Humane Immigrant Rights, Clero & Laity United for Economic Justice, Detention Watch Network, Freedom for Immigration, Interfaith Movement for Human Integrity, Esperanza Immigrant Rights Project, Nikkei Progressives y Earthjustice, entre otros.

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Solar

This could allow Indigenous communities like Santo Domingo Pueblo achieve energy sovereignty.

Water project funding, trapping ban also signed

In addition to signing the Community Solar Act, Lujan Grisham signed a law that outlaws trapping on public lands, [SB 32](#), and another bill, [HB 200](#), that directs federal funds to water conservation projects rather than a Gila River diversion.

"These three bills represent some big progress for our water, wildlife, and climate, but also for our outdoor economy and pocket books," said Camilla Feibelman, director of the Sierra Club Rio Grande Chapter, in a statement. "The Governor helped put to rest the billion-dollar boondoggle Gila River diversion, last year, and now creates a path for \$80 million in federal funds to be used for local water-conservation projects much

better suited to meet southwest New México's water needs. Outlawing traps and poisons on public lands puts people at ease as they explore New México's enchantment. And community solar is key to making solar energy affordable and accessible to all New Mexicans."

Environmental advocates celebrated the governor signing the Water Trust Board Projects and New México Unit Fund, which addressed the money initially set aside for the Gila River diversion. The advocacy groups say the new law marks the end of efforts to divert water from the Gila River.

"The Gila River is New México's last free-flowing river and one of our most precious resources. Building an expensive diversion will do nothing to protect this resource, but instead will threaten the survival of diverse wildlife that call this region home," said Larry McDaniel, a sportsman from Grant County, in a press release. "Moving away from this pointless proposal will allow southwest New México's families to continue enjoying the endless opportunities to hunt, fish, camp, hike, and explore this one-of-a-kind place."

Hannah Grover for New México Political Report. This story was originally published by NM Political Report.

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Office of the Governor
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dadanos adquirir un abono de energía solar.

Barudin dijo que otras personas que se beneficiarán de la energía solar comunitaria son las que tienen una baja puntuación de crédito que les impide comprar paneles solares o que no pueden pagar el coste inicial de los paneles solares. Barudin es miembro de Santo Domingo Pueblo y dijo que considera que la Ley de Energía Solar Comunitaria es necesaria para una transición justa que se aleje de los combustibles fósiles, incluyendo la provisión de igualdad de condiciones y la reducción del riesgo para las empresas de servicios públicos cuando se construyan parques solares comunitarios. Esto podría permitir a comunidades indígenas como Santo Domingo Pueblo alcanzar la soberanía energética.

También se firmó la financiación de proyectos hídricos y la prohibición de la caza con trampas

Además de firmar la Ley Solar Comunitaria, Luján Grisham firmó una ley que prohíbe la caza con trampas en terrenos públicos, la SB 32, y otra ley, la HB 200, que destina fondos federales a proyectos de

conservación del agua en lugar de un desvío del río Gila.

"Estos tres proyectos de ley representan un gran progreso para el agua, la vida silvestre y el clima, pero también para nuestra economía al aire libre y nuestros bolsillos", dijo Camilla Feibelman, directora de la sección de Río Grande de Sierra Club, en un comunicado. El Gobernador ayudó a poner fin a la absurda desviación del río Gila, el año pasado, y ahora crea un camino para que 80 millones de dólares en fondos federales se utilicen para proyectos locales de conservación del agua mucho más adecuados para satisfacer las necesidades de agua del suroeste de Nuevo México. La prohibición de las trampas y los venenos en las tierras públicas hace que la gente se sienta tranquila al explorar el encanto de Nuevo México. Y la energía solar comunitaria es clave para que la energía solar sea asequible y accesible para todos los nuevos mexicanos".

Los defensores del medio ambiente celebraron que el gobernador firmara los Proyectos de la Junta del Fideicomiso del Agua y el Fondo de la Unidad de Nuevo México, que abordó el dinero inicialmente reservado para el desvío del río

Gila. Los grupos de defensa dicen que la nueva ley marca el fin de los esfuerzos para desviar el agua del río Gila.

"El río Gila es el último río de flujo libre de Nuevo México y uno de nuestros recursos más preciados. La construcción de un costoso desvío no hará nada para proteger este recurso, sino que amenazará la supervivencia de la diversa vida silvestre que llama a esta región su hogar", dijo Larry McDaniel, un deportista del condado de Grant, en un comunicado de prensa. "Alejarse de esta propuesta sin sentido permitirá a las familias del suroeste de Nuevo México seguir disfrutando de las interminables oportunidades para cazar, pescar, acampar, ir de excursión y explorar este lugar único".

Hannah Grover para New México Political Report. Esta historia fue publicada originalmente por NM Political Report

Traducción por Juan Carlos Uribe-The Weekly Issue/El Semanario.

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Menores

tención temporal para menores y familias. Nuestro reporte sobre la contaminación en Fort Bliss señala que hubo varios problemas con el proyecto, entre ellos la inadecuada labor del ejército para determinar si algún tipo de desecho se había eliminado en el sitio, además de que los métodos utilizados para analizar las muestras de suelo fueron inadecuados o nunca se completaron, y que las muestras tomadas después de la supuesta limpieza todavía tenían niveles preocupantes de contaminación. Además, nuestro reporte señala que los vertidos ilegales en el sitio pueden continuar hasta el día de hoy. Como resultado, ahora existe una incertidumbre aún mayor sobre los peligros ambientales en el sitio y una mayor necesidad de pruebas, análisis y limpieza exhaustivos.

"Estamos profundamente preocupados por la decisión de abrir temporalmente centros de detención para menores en Fort Bliss y los posibles riesgos para la salud de los menores detenidos allí", dijo Elena Ríos, MD, presidenta y directora ejecutiva de la Asociación Médica Nacional Hispana, quien fue cliente en la demanda de FOIA de Earthjustice en 2018 con respecto a la base. "Según lo que encontramos en nuestra investigación de Fort Bliss hace tres años,

todavía existen toxinas presentes de vertederos anteriores, lo que significa que los menores podrían estar expuestos a la toxicidad relacionada con el cáncer y defectos en su desarrollo".

La administración Biden tiene la oportunidad de cambiar de rumbo después de décadas de políticas migratorias fallidas. El gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha mostrado un flagrante desprecio por la salud de los detenidos, incluyendo más recientemente la esterilización forzada, el uso de desinfectantes químicos industriales en otros centros de detención de migrantes y brotes incontrolados de COVID-19. Estas continuas fallas han creado condiciones que hacen que sea imposible mantener a salvo a los que están bajo custodia y, por lo tanto, pedimos que se detenga de inmediato cualquier plan para ubicar a los menores en instalaciones inseguras, que se garantice una vivienda segura y adecuada mientras estén bajo el cuidado del Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos, y el desarrollo de soluciones que no impliquen ubicar a los menores en sitios tóxicos o sus alrededores, sitios militares o en entornos similares.

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Adelanto

are under the authority of the Department of Homeland Security.

GEO's responses to this investigation are shocking and these ongoing failures have created conditions that make it impossible to keep those in custody safe. Conditions in migrant detention facilities, like Adelanto, are not safe, are inhumane, and cannot be allowed to continue operating. The United States government continues to show flagrant disregard for the health of those in custody, including forced sterilization, uncontrolled outbreaks of COVID-19, sexual abuse and attempting to build other facilities on highly toxic Superfund sites. Earthjustice and the Shut Down Adelanto Coalition are calling for the immediate release of everyone being held in migrant detention facilities.

The Shut Down Adelanto Coalition consists of Inland Coalition for Immigrant Justice, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights, Clergy & Laity United for Economic Justice, Detention Watch Network, Freedom for Immigrants, Interfaith Movement for Human Integrity, Esperanza Immigrant Rights Project, Nikkei Progressives and Earthjustice, among others.

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LEGALS

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condiciones y convencerles de que tenían el poder de hacerlo. Les explicamos que nadie iba a hacerlo por ellos, que tenían que hacerlo por sí mismos”.

Huerta compartió los pasos que dieron para crear el histórico movimiento y el poder de la organización.

contra de nosotros. Es el mismo proceso que enseñamos a los trabajadores agrícolas”, explicó Huerta. “Es importante que le recordemos a la gente, especialmente a los jóvenes, que a menos que se ponga en una ley, no se puede implementar, no se puede hacer cumplir, y no se puede hacer responsable a

“Votar es una acción no violenta. Boicotear es un acto no violento - tenemos que hacerles entender la las empresas] y hacerlas responsables”, declaró Huerta. “Estamos en un punto crítico en nuestro país en este momento, el pueblo tiene el poder, y tenemos el derecho a organizarnos. Si se puede”, dijo Huerta.

La querida Huerta terminó su discurso compartiendo una reciente discusión con su hijo, quien le dijo “Mamá, no eres un icono, eres un ican”.

Durante más de veinte años, un pequeño grupo de voluntarios ha mantenido la visión y los ideales del difunto César Chávez a través de los esfuerzos del Comité de Paz y Justicia César Chávez de Denver (CCPJC).

El Semanario ha relatado los inicios de las acciones y eventos del CCPJC para asegurar la continuidad de su trabajo, así como la historia del movimiento de los trabajadores agrícolas.

A través de numerosos esfuerzos para asegurar el lugar de Chávez en la historia de Colorado, el CCPJC de Denver lideró los esfuerzos para cambiar el nombre de un parque a César Chávez Park en el noroeste de Denver, que también muestra un busto de Chávez, creado por el artista Emanuel Martínez.

Cada año, el Comité premia a los miembros de la comunidad y a las

organizaciones que siguen los ideales de no violencia de Chávez para obtener justicia para todas las personas.

Entre los galardonados de este año se encuentran Ellen Alires Trujillo, de Broomfield, CO, que recibió el Premio al Liderazgo Ancestral; Deborah y Juan Espinoza, de Pueblo, CO, recibieron el Premio al Liderazgo Ancestral; Rhonda Solís, de Greeley, CO, recibió el Premio al Liderazgo Femenino; Mitchell García, de Denver, CO, recibió el Premio al Liderazgo Masculino; Orlando Moreno, de Denver, CO, fue honrado con el Premio al Liderazgo Juvenil; y el Centro Comunitario de Salud Tepeyac (antes Clínica Tepeyac), de Denver, CO, recibió el Premio al Liderazgo Organizacional.

La Dra. Ellen Alires Trujillo, de Broomfield, CO, recibió el Premio al Liderazgo Ancestral.

“Este premio es especialmente significativo para mí”, dijo Alires Trujillo, “habiendo pasado tiempo trabajando en el campo en mi juventud, tengo un profundo aprecio por César Chávez y Dolores Huerta y por aquellos que se comprometen a organizar y apoyar continuamente a nuestra comunidad.”

El activista Mitchell García, de Denver, CO, fue honrado con el Premio al Liderazgo Masculino y el

miembro del CCPJC, Toby Leroux, leyó los comentarios en nombre de García, que se unió al evento a distancia.

“He pedido que se lean mis comentarios para poder abordar el reto de mi discapacidad. Gracias a CCPJC Denver por este estimado honor, acepto humildemente este premio en memoria de mis difuntos padres y como un tributo a ellos y a las trabajadoras familias chicanas del Valle de San Luis. Debemos buscar un camino para cambiar las leyes de los trabajadores agrícolas en Colorado”.

El premio al liderazgo juvenil de este año fue otorgado a Orlando Moreno, un estudiante de la Universidad Estatal Metropolitana de Denver que compartió su gratitud por el honor. “Quiero agradecer al comité por recibir este honor y reconocer a los mayores. También quiero agradecer al Dr. Renee [Fajardo] y al Dr. Ramón [Del Castillo] por sus esfuerzos. Soy el primer moreno que va a la universidad. Me siento humilde. Gracias por ser mi mentor”.

Traducción por Juan Carlos Uribe-The Weekly Issue/El Semanario.

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Photo/Foto: Toni Vigil/CCPJC of Denver

Ellen Alires Trujillo (aquí con su marido Lorenzo Trujillo) recibió el Premio Anciana al Liderazgo. / Ellen Alires Trujillo (here with her husband Lorenzo Trujillo) received the Anciana Leadership Award.

“En cuanto nos organizamos, la gente; así que, hacer el trabajo de registramos a la gente para que votara, fuimos de puerta en puerta para que la gente votara y luego apoyamos a los candidatos progresistas que nos apoyaban y que trabajarían para nosotros, y no en

la gente; así que, hacer el trabajo de acción es parte de la base de todo para el cambio”.

Huerta señaló los actuales actos de supresión de votantes y la importancia de la participación de los mismos.

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Manska Hargitay